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Business Notices.

WRITE TO THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE Co., LIFE WITHOUT ENJOYMENT.

No human being whose stomach and liver are disordered can enjoy life. Business is a fatigue and a bore, and all amusements "flat and approfitable." to the victim of indigestion, billonsness, and fisturbane of the bowels and the nerves which always accompany them. The abort est, spreat, safest way to get rid of those evils, and of the mental de spondency which grows out of them, is to tone and regulate the system with HOSTETTER'S STONACH BITTERS. Of all stimulants it is the purest or all vegetable tonics the most active, of all cathactics the mildest, of

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Weekly Tehene, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have The Dally Thebune mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1.30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one mouth, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

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standard restorative of the age.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. S2d-st., or 308 W. 25d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,336 Fourth-ave., between 139th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this coming at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

It is likely that the French Assembly will successively reject all the Constitutional bills before it. The Republicans manifest joy over the prospect of a dissolution. The activity of the Imperialists causes much uneasiness. M. Gambetta is expected to deliver a speech on the day, Mr. Arch has consented to go to Canada with a party of English agricultural laborers. === Senores Castelar and Martos have been negotiating for a fusion of the Republicans and Radicals in Spain. —— The Pope has praised the amount of religious toleration in the United States. - There is great rejoicing to Brazil over the success of the cable from Portugal to that country.

In the Senate yesterday the Tariff bill was postponed till next December; a number of House bills were taken from the calendar and passed; the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to; the bills for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico were laid aside; the Utah bill was then taken up, amended, and passed; after transacting the remaining routine business, the Senate adjourned sine die. In the House, the conference reports on the River and Harbor, Post Office, and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were adopted; a report was made regarding the robbery of the safe in the District-Attorney's office, exonerating the Government officials; Mr. Garfield made a state ment regarding the appropriations of this session, and Mr. Dawes followed in a statement regarding the work of the Ways and Means Committee; Mr. Cox proteste against members making speeches for political effect at the end of the session, when there was no chance to reply: after the disposition of some business of minor importance the House at 6 o'clock adjourned sine dis.

A territie disaster occured at |Syracuse last evening; a church door gave way, precipitating a room full of people into the room below, which was also filled with people; a large number were killed and wounded. The State Prohibition Convention at Auburn, yester-Cay, nominated Myron H. Clark for Governor; in the resolutions, the Republican party is arraigned for infldelity to its pledges. - At a meeting of Temperance Republicans at Syracuse, resolutions were adopted pro testing against the renomination of Gov. Dix. ----- The Maine Democratic Convention nominated the Hon. Jos. Titcomb for Governor; the platform favors specie pay ments and Free Trade. = A sut has been brought by the Government against Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Bos ton for \$1,000,000, on account of alleged fraudulent im-

LThe Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered the department estimates without accomplishing any thing. ___ Alumni meetings were held at the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary and the College of New-Jersey. ___ The death-rate was re ported lower than it has been in five years. === Experiments with explosives were made at Ward's Island by the corps of suppers and miners. ---- A German shoemaker, in Newark, N. J., shot his sister and then attempted to hang himself. - The trial of Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick was adjourned for a day. - A Brooklyn dry goods merchant committed suicide by taking Paris green. —— Frank E. Yates of the New-York Athletic Club won the Consolation Cup at the Harlem Regatta. - Goldsmith Maid beat Judge Fulierton in three heats. Gold, 112, 1118, 1118. Thermometer, 77°, 94°, 79°.

We take pleasure in announcing that the Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the Reciprocity Treaty.

The postage bill stands substantially as reported yesterday-two cents per pound in advance on daily or weekly newspapers, three cents per pound on publications issued less frequently; prepayment to be compulsory after are therefore quite likely to consider both as the 1st of January next, and public documents of little consequence. But party lines are to be cheapened in accordance, we suppose. with the Congressional estimate of their value.

Let us be grateful to the President when we can. As a slight offset to one shameful nomination yesterday sent in and rejected by the the Auburn prohibitionists have no more

Senate, he has made a very respectable selection of Judges to the Court of Commissioners for the Alabama claims, including Judge Martin Ryerson of New-Jersey, and Geo. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Apportionment made little headway yesterday in appropriating anything except its temper. There was a liberal allowance of that to each Item. The attitude of Mr. Vance seems to be fair; and there is certainly every reason why the items should be most carefully scrutinized. That done, we hope we shall see an honest effort to raise what money we spend by taxation,-not by more borrowing.

The Paris letter which we publish to-day shows that the epithet which M. Gambetta applied to the Imperialists was peculiarly biting from the circumstance that it is frequently applied in private conversation. Only a public utterance of this kind was necessary to attach to them as a party the stigma which some of its prominent members have drawn on themselves through their adventurous char-

It is a very striking appeal which the Italian laborers make, in a letter elsewhere printed this morning; and one to which New-York will not turn a deaf ear. They number 2,700 artisans and laborers; they are orderly and industrious; out of the 90,000 lodgers in the station houses for the last three months only 27 were Italians. After such a record, is it not pitiful that they find in this free city real need to say. we claim to be good and useful members of "society, and all we ask is to be allowed to "work in peace." Can New-York afford to suffer them to be hindered?

The shocking murder of a young girl in Newark by her brother, because he did not like her suitor, is the latest addition to our local criminal annals. Meantime Recorder Hackett is to have the trial of the drunken outlaw who murdered his companion the other day for having better luck at dice than himself, and for being unwilling to fight him because he was small. The trial may begin to-day, and an order-loving community will rejoice that it is in Recorder Hackett's hands. He will do justice, and we trust that he may do it promptly.

A judgment of the probabilities respecting the success of Trinity College this year at the Regatta, if predicated on last year's failure, would be wide of the mark. It is evident from the letter we publish on our second page that the crew now practicing are not at all open to the adverse criticism which justly applied to that at Springfield. They are better men, both as regards muscular capacity and in respect to discipline and hearty effort. Of course they lack the benefit of experience, but all that practice and main strength can now confer may be theirs, and they will have abundant sympathy and fair prospects.

Some of the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, in Maine, yesterday were very sound. Some of them, like that on Civil Service Reform, were mere empty words; and the one denouncing a protective tariff as a means of raising revenue, and declaring unequivocally for absolute free trade, illustrates the length to which irresponsible people are likely to go. If these Maine Democrats had the least chance of doing what they propose, they would as soon think of thrusting their fingers into the fire as of imposing direct taxes on the people for the purpose of raising the revenue, which now comes from the tariff they denounce.

If ever an appropriation from Government funds for the relief of private sufferers is to be vindicated at all, that of \$400,000 made yesterday for the sufferers by the Southern inundation will be received by the people, whose money is used, with nothing but satisfaction. The suffering is great, and, largely owing doubtl business depression, the response from the North to the appeals for aid has been by no means satisfactory. Among other appropriations likewise acted on in the last moments, it is noticeable that the New-York Post-Office gets all it needs, and the Civil Service Commission gets nothing.

The eulogies of each other's Committees in the House, yesterday, by the respective Chairmen of Ways and Means and Appropriations, did smack a little of mutual admiration ; but nevertheless there was warrant for them. Both Committees have been laborious and zealous, and-with plenty of faults in other respects-both have undoubtedly done what they could to reduce expenditures and enforce economy. It was a session of great financial opportunities. That these leading Committees did not distinguish themselves is a matter of profound regret, not only to the members but to the country. But for their good work, such as it was, let us give them grateful thanks. A Methodist clergyman was once very grateful for getting his empty bat back again from that congregation.

We are never to have done, it seems, with the murderous tendencies of our shoddy architecture. One day it is the falling of walls too flimsy to sustain their own weight. The next, it is the burning of lumber-yards on the top of houses, miscalled Mansard roofs. Yesterday, the form assumed was that of the fall of a floor in a crowded church at Syracuse, with two hundred people more or less seriously injured, and the number of dead only to be determined as the remains are slowly extricated from the ruins. We shall have plenty of cheap indignation now against the architect. But let us see. What was it that happened to the man who built the dam in the Mill River Valley? And how many of our readers, who are considering the propriety of eresting new buildings, are willing to let their architects put in material enough to make them safe ?

It would be a great mistake to underrate the significance of the action of the earnest temperance men, who in two Conventions yesterday, in this State, made vehement declarations of their political faith. The one insists on a State ticket of its own, and puts it in nomination; the other contents itself with still hoping to work for temperance inside the Republican party, but protesting in advance against the renomination of Gov. Dix. Neither had any large element of men skilled in shaping politics to aid in the adoption of its measures; and the practical politicians not tightly drawn nowadays. There has been an unusual revival of interest in the temperance movement, and while the Syracuse protestants are not likely to prevent the renomination of Gov. Dix, and

seeing the heavens fall, it is, nevertheless, true that their attitude in the campaign may, before its close, be found to have a very important, if not a controlling influence.

We print to-day on our second page the first letter from our correspondent with the Black Hills expedition, who last year, with the Yellowstone expedition, furnished TRIBUNK readers with a description of a serious encounter with the Indians in advance of our cotemporaries, and long before the War Department had any knowledge of the occurrence. This year's expedition, although of ample strength, is not so large as that of 1873. It is designed to penetrate a region hitherto inaccessible to white men, and except by Indian legend, utterly unknown. The sole object is exploration, this being the only remaining portion of our territory of which the main features are quite undetermined. It is not by any means certain that the force will not encounter active hostility from the savages who have hitherto guarded so jealously their domain; a recent civilian expedition in that direction retired after several days' hard fighting, without penetrating even the outskirts. The letter gives an entertaining account of some of the incidents of savage life, along with details of the plans and organization of the expedition, which is under the command of Gen. Custer, the noted cayalry leader.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

It was better that Congress should provide for at least some of the claimants under the award of the Geneva Tribunal, than that it should throw this much debated and shamefully deferred matter over to another session; and many members who disapprove of the principles of the original Senate bill voted for it as amended, with the understanding that it left the status of the insurance companies open for further consideration. We do not question the prudence of their determination. It would certainly have been disgraceful if Congress had adjourned without any action at all on a subject which concerns so nearly the honor of the Government. Even as the case now stands, however, we fear the United States will cut but a sorry figure in the eyes of the world. Leaving out of consideration the legal and equitable rights of one and another class of claimants, Congress has placed itself is Boarodiscreditable attitude of attempting by trick and fraud and indirection to keep a certain sum of money which the public opinion both of Europe and America declares to have been committed to this Government in trust for specified individuals. The bill excluding the insurers was pushed through the Senate by sharp practice, when a decided majority of that body was known to be against it; and now it has gone through the House in disguise-not in such a shape indeed as to make the rejection final, but under a modification which places the insurers at a great disadvantage. Mr. Butler assured the House that the bill

merely provided for those claims about which there was no dispute, and left all the others to the future judgment of Congress, "without 'prejudice." This, however, is not strictly true. The bill declares that the Court of Commission instituted by it for a limited time shall not pay" the claims of the insurance companies; and although it is of course within the power of Congress to repeal this prohibition, and to create a new Commission when the present one expires, it is absurd to that the act of exclusion works no prejudice against the claimants whom it applies. They are ruled out absolutely so long as the law stands. They are placed in the same category with the sufferers from vessels for which the tribunal decided that Great Britain was not liable, and with those who ask for the refunding of enhanced premiums which the tribunal declined to consider on the ground that they were indirect damages. The deferred claims are all discredited by the mere fact that they are deferred, and the claims of insurers are placed at a double disadvantage by being coupled with others which are palpably and grossly unjust. Nor is this all. The bill properly provides that if the sum of all the judgments rendered, together with the interest, shall exceed the amount of the Geneva Award, the money shall be proportionately distributed. That, however, is not likely to affect the claimants favored by the present bill, for there can hardly fail to be a large surplus after paying them in full; but a similar rule will not improbably have to apply to those who come afterward. That is to say, the participants in the first distribution will recover the whole amount of their losses, while the insurers, if they get anything at all, may receive only a proportionate share of an uncertain remainder. This is preposterous. Either the insurers are entitled to nothing at all, or they have a right to equal treatment with the claimants whom the bill puts before them.

It has been well said in the House of Representatives and elsewhere, that the behavior of the United States Government in respect to this money has gone far to bring arbitration into disrepute, and teach the whole world to distrust our pecuniary honor. But so far as the mere exclusion of the claims of insurance companies is concerned, it may not be impertinent to remember that long before Gen. Butler made his now famous report against them the same line of argument was taken by at least one of the leading journals of London, to show that Great Britain ought not to pay any damages at all. The shippers and ship-owners had been reimbursed by insurers; insurance companies had protected themselves by war premiums; increased rates had been covered by high freights, and high freights by high prices; and thus the loss had been so evenly distributed over the whole country that nobody in particular could equitably claim indemnity. Whatever may be said of the fallacy of this reasoning, it does not become the inventors of it to rail at the American people because a faction in Congress has seemed disposed to adopt it.

SHEPHERD AND GRANT It is hard to predict whether the country will be more outraged or amused by the preposterous nomination which the President yesterday sent to the Senate. It is the most indecent as well as the most characteristic thing he has done in a great while, and it is to be feared that people will lose sight of its indecency, in view of its absurd congruity as emanating from Gen. Grant. It was just what many expected, and the many will therefore think rather of their own sagacity than of the intrinsic impropriety of the act. But it should not be suffered to die away in a guffaw over the President's naughtiness. A performance like this cannot be passed over like the obstinate caprice of a spoiled child.

expectation of electing their ticket than of time suspected of grave irregularities in Washington, amounting, in the opinion of many people, to positive dishonesty, by which he has gained a large fortune and disgraced the public service. His conduct at last attracted the attention of the country and compelled the notice of his own party. A laborious and protracted investigation in Congress, conducted by his political friends, resulted in the establishment of most of the serious charges against his administration of the affairs of the District. A vote of Congress confirmed this finding and removed him from the position he had rendered infamous by abolishing his office. Gen. Grant deliberately insults the country, Congress, and his own party by trying to put this stained and condemned politician once more in charge of the government of the District of Columbia. He has never done a more reckless thing in any moment of oblivion or passion. This is no vindication of a friend pursued by partisan malice. Republican conventions East and West have referred to the District investigations as a proof that the party in power could reform itself and punish its own rogues. An overwhelming majority of both Houses branded Mr. Shepherd as unfit to govern the capital. But the President has stolidly defled the decent opinion of the country, the expedient sense of his party, and the reluctant judgment of Congress, to keep the head of the Washington Ring at the head

> All honor to the Senate, usually so subservient, for telling the President for the second time in a conspicuous case, this session, that the thing was too indecent to be tolerated. Senator Allison led in the revolt, and it will long be gratefully remembered in his

of the District Government.

favor. There will be reasons enough assigned to account for the President's outrageous act. It will be said that he could not do otherwise: that he is so deeply involved with the Ring that he must stand or fall with them. His immediate surroundings will be referred to; it will be said that he was led by the bribed hands about him to take this step. But these concrete motives are not necessary to explain the nomination. It is an act that nobody but Gen. Grant could have perpetrated; and being what he is, he could have done nothing else. He is composed of two parts; one desiring the public good in an indefinite and not very intelligent way, the other given over to selfish prejudices and passions. His appointment of Mr. Dennison and Mr. Blow was an illustration of the former. He really wanted good men on the Commission-men of character and integrity. He chose two of the best men in the country for the purpose. But he could not help appointing Shepherd. He liked him; he had made money by him; he had helped all the White House people; he had done nothing the moral sense of the President disapproved. The fact that he had a tainted name only endeared him to the President, who bitterly resents a public opinion finer than his own. Shepherd was good enough for him, and it seemed to him gross impertinence that any one should object to him. So, although the act was plainly hurtful and unpopular, the President could no more help carrying it through than he can resist any other imperative demand of nature.

We can afford to smile at the fractiousness of spoiled children, but a fractious President is no laughing matter. It is hard to estimate the effect of a single indulgence of selfish caprice like that which yesterday flung Shepherd into the face of Congress and the national decency. No President has ever before made so disgraceful an exhibition of vulgar petulance. The dignity of the Executive office is lowered by it, and we should be glad if we could hope that the evil might stop there, and that the national conscience would suffer no harm by this spectacle of the President ostentatiously smearing himself with the pitch

which no man of honor would touch.

ALONG THE SHORE. The Congress which bowed itself out yes terday afternoon, the session expiring very much as did the late Mr. Higgins, of whom his afflicted widow said "he somehow did n't seem to die calmly, but sorter sloshed round "like, and wore out two pair of sheets before "he breathed his last," has made something of a record for itself as a body and for its members individually. One of Sherman's bummers, who was observed by a landed proprietor going away from a hen-coop fluttering all over with surreptitious poultry, was asked by the proprietor, who was a diligent searcher after truth, what he was doing. The bummer, who was too able-bodied to be confused and too much a patriot to be staggered by any ordinary conundrum, unhesitatingly responded "Making history." This Congress has been making history too. Somewhat in a blacksmith fashion-with much heating and hammering and no small quantity of blowing and striking, and perhaps a trifle of smutstill, history. Along the shores of the six months of its high career are scattered the wrecks of several hopeful reputations and ambitious prospects, together with the mangled and bleeding remains of several sweet little reforms of which much was expected by a

sanguine people. Of the things it promised to do and did not, as well as those it promised not to do and did, we have spoken heretofore. Besides these it has unmade several distinguished persons, though it has made scarcely any. The last Congress was uncommonly successful in removing prominent persons, statesmen and such, from the public gaze. The procession of great names that passed out of the Capitol in March, 1873, with a great deal of stationery and a profound contempt for the press of the country is freshly remembered, though they are far from being conspicous to the public eye. No need to name them. Nothing in all their public life so became them as the leaving it. Nothing of them will be remembered so long as the dramatic way in which, with the remark that if this was the way public servants were treated, they'd have no more of public life, they shouldered their sins and went out. But large as were the successes of the last Congress in removing leading statesmen from the public eye, we suspect that this first session of the XLIIId Congress has swept away even more of them, though not perhaps to so complete an obscurity.

No Congress ever opened with such grand opportunities for the exhibition of statesmanship and the development of the qualities of leadership. As many men stood ready to seize them as there were militia generals in 1861 to step into the command of the army and put down the Rebellion in sixty days. Perhaps it is not too much to say that this session of Congress has been as destructive of the reputations of would-be great statesmen as the first two years of the war were of the reputations of would-be great Generals. The ques-This man Shepherd has been for a long qualities of statesmanship: wide obser-

vation, large experience, clear-seeing and he "felt sorry for him." Mr. Starkweather far-reaching sagacity, cool determination and self poise, a tolerant and catholic temper, and a solidity of character which would compel popular trust and confidence. Questions of reform in administration invited sterling integrity, fertility of resource, and fearlessness of power. A confessedly corrupt system of politics called for men of earnest purpose, and the ability and determination to resist the blandishments of authority and the temptations of ambition. In short, the unmistakable indications of the breaking up of a period of greed that followed logically and naturally a period of war, called for men large enough to apprehend the conditions of this transition state, and to meet its exigencies. we do not err in saying that the country has waited and watched as it waited and watched during the first years of the war for the man or men for the occasion. Will any one say we are wrong in the conclusion that it has been disappointed? The only men who have at all distinguished themselves during the session are two or three who have hardly had time to develop their capacitythe new men like Mr. Jones in the Senate and Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps in the House. The conspicuous men to whom the people looked most hopefully, through infirmity of temper, lack of fiber and constancy, or of largeness of vision, fear of power or idolatry of party, have almost without exception failed. Though there are not more than half a

dozen men, perhaps, in both Houses of Con-

gress who are recognized as Presidential can-

didates, it is safe to say that not with the most careless aim could a pea be snapped from the gallery of Senate or House into the body of either of those august assemblies without hitting some one who has thought of the Presidency in that misty hopeful way in which in some gambling games men put down ten cents for a chance to draw a thousand dollars. (And this, by the way, is about the proportion of most of the investments.) If any of these gentlemen proposed to make a demonstration of fitness for that high office, obviously this session opening with such a complication of issues and snarling up of parties about them was the opportunity. Let us look along the shore and see what has become of the leading statesmen whose opportunity it was. Here are the remains of Mr. Oliver P. Morton, wrecked on the theory of inflation and the mistaken notion that the President and the party were deceived by his fallacies. By the side of him, Mr. John A. Logan, thrown up so high that his own State Convention declined to put a lever under him. Then there's Mr. Roscoe Conkling -a great man doubtless-who has chiefly distinguished himself by "vindicating" Mr. Carpenter and despising the press. His onslaught on the press in the attempted passage of a law of libel which should exempt Senators from criticism disposed of whatever prospects were left him after the President took Jones into his confidence. In the House, Mr. Dawes has repeated himself in criticising the Administration for extravagance, and then-like the Deacon, who, after he had confessed his unworthiness, got mad at an ungodly person who testified to the truth of the confession and kicked the too willing witness out of the church-turning with burning indignation upon the opposition who accepted his strictures as true and just. If this were not enough, his connection with the Sumner succession and Mr. Butler would have finished him. And just here, too, we may view the remains of Mr. George S. Boutwell, who, between Butler and Richardson, came to grief. Mr. Garfield has again stumbled on a compromise, as he did in the Salary Grab. Gen. Hawley of Connecticut has, with a generally good intent and honest purpose, exhibited fatal infirmities of temper, that deprive him of influence. Speaker Blaine has slipped once in losing his self-command in a position where it is most required, has the Civil Service Committee to answer for, and has been conspicuous in efforts to patch up compromises be tween an honest currency policy, and the perpetuation of dishonored promises to pay. But why lengthen the list? The first session of the XLIIId Congress has closed, and developed no great statesman, no hopeful Presidential candidate. The shore is strewn with the wrecks of great reputations. Only two men come out conspicuous. Butler for pure cussedness and Grant for pure luck. And this Congress has another session before it. The country contemplates it with a shiver.

SO EASY TO LIE.

Mr. Starkweather of Connecticut is an ebullient person largely liable to what worldly people call "slopping over." He has been in his time considerably addicted to running for office, and being well located politically has so far made a very good thing of it. It was he who informed Mr. Huntington fof the Washington Ring in 1871 that he expected a hard contest in his district-the district having been for twenty years so overwhelmingly Republican as hardly to be seriously contested by the Democrats-and requested Mr. Huntington to raise money for him "with-"out publicity" to assist in carrying the election. Mr. Starkweather was at that time Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, his law partner was Clerk of the Committee, and some of his Windham County constituents had contracts in the Washington improvements. Mr. Huntington was connected with the Washington Ring. Mr. Starkweather, in an explanation of his relations with the Ring, published in his home organ, which had the effect to confuse the mind of the ordinary investigator with a quantity of mixed and heterogeneous details. stated that at the time he asked Huntington for money, to be raised "without publicity," the District Government had not been organized or the Ring formed. Also, that he did not get any money. It was Mr. Starkweather who, fust before the

Huntington letter was discovered, expressed himself very freely regarding the mischievous course of the Administration press of Connecticut. At a meeting of the Republican State Committee in New-Haven, to which were invited prominent men in the party and the conductors of Administration journals, he bore down with a degree of statesmanship that was hardly surpassed by Mr. Butler's apostrophe to the "forty jackass power" upon prominent Administration journals, remarking that the Republican newspapers, one of which was Gen. Hawley's, were doing more mischief than all the Democratic papers in the State by criticising the Administration. Mr. Starkweather doubtless meant well. It was only a bad case of slopping over. The editor of a leading journal, who afterward observed that "he "made an ass of himself," was undoubtedly prejudiced. That was carrying it too far. The impression made upon the audience was tions of finance invited all the highest probably more accurately described by

is as an orator somewhat impassioned flux rather than fluency describes his speech; and in the rapidity of utterance it is not perhaps strange that he should partially forget the truth, or that he should lay hold on the nearest falsehoods to his hand and weave them into the somewhat muddy torrent of his invective. He is a man who would not deliberately invent a lie even to carry an election; that is to say, not a large and bad lie that might be found out; but he is the sort of man who, in the warmth of what he might call a forensic effort, if he saw a falsehood lying around handy that suited his purpose, would scarcely send out for affidavits to fortify himself with before using it. When Mr. Starkweather begins a speech he is fierce and eager; he sets his teeth into the English language with that degree of vigor that a man who cannot hear it rip four blocks off is uncommonly deaf.

So when, last Monday evening, Mr. Starkweather, in the course of his remarks upon the amendment to the Tariff bill taxing brokers' sales one-twentieth of one per cent, said the measure was only opposed by papers that were owned by stock gamblers, and then, in reply to a question, said the majority of the stock of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is owned by Jay Gould, he meant well doubtless, but he told a lie; not an original lie to be sure, but one that happened to be handy. Mr. Starkweather is the more excusable for this falsehood because the brokers' tax which he was advocating was a measure upon which he had concentrated his statesmanship, and he was quite fond of it; it was his amendment. When it is remembered that it was his chicken and his only one, and that the press, toward which he holds a grudge, had opposed it-and then when we consider the man's capacity and the easy reach in which the falsehood lay, why really we have not the heart to blame him.

Only this. Mr. Starkweather sometimes finds trouble in raising money to carry his district, and the probability is he will need more than ever the next time he is a candidate. We have simply to say to Mr. Starkweather that if his statement in the House is not an unqualified lie, without a syllable of evidence to sustain it, THE TRIBUNE will pay all his election expenses next Spring, so that he need not go to any Ring for money to be raised "without publicity." It should be stated that Mr. Starkweather's principal grievance against the press is that it circulates slanders without taking the trouble to verify them. Possibly he can verify this. He can make it quite profitable by doing so.

The question. What shall we do with the Japanese Indemnity Fund, has been raised again, and the proposal of Prof. Henry, that it should be devoted to the foundation of an American college in Japan, is once more urged in the newspapers. This is a scheme of which we long ago recorded our hearty approval. The fund now amounts to about \$800,000. It was paid by the Japanese in satisfaction for an unauthorized attack by one of the Daimios upon the United States steamer Wyoming, and some further installments are yet due. It appears, however, that the whole damage and consequent expenditure chargeable to the fund did not exceed \$20,000. It would be an act of good policy as well as courtesy to remit the unpaid installments, and devote the amount now in hand (after deducting what little may belong to the officers and crew of the Wyoming as prize money) to some international foundation which may remind the Japanese people forever that this country is equally generous and just.

All editors know the insinuating ways of poets. There is the pretty young lady who incloses her photograph with her nice little lines, fondly fancying that all that pictured grace will speak movingly to the editorial judgment. There is the haughty gentleman who sends his abominable MS, with the proud (assurance "It will make its mark"-as it does, in the waste-basket. Then there is the gushing matron who sends a long poem, poor but pious, and with it a confidential essay upon her own life and manners and things in general. Energetic and charming as are these endeavors to get into print, they are surpassed by the graceful and gracious e sends her kir into the newspaper office with a neat and handsome shot-gun on his arm, and when he tenderly observes to the editor "My darter has writ some poetry which I want you to publish," that editor immediately yearns for that poetry, and it is printed promptly.

We are informed by The Sueur Sentinel that Mr. La Dow, recently elected to Congress from Oregon is "a jolly, social man, of some ability." This isn't, we fear, the sort of representative most wanted in Washington, for there is quite a supply of that sort there already. When we think over the "joily, social" gentlemen who have made short work of health, life, reputation, and money in the Capitol, we begin to feel that the morose and retiring are not to be despised after all. On the other hand, we are told that Mr. La Dow has heretofore Seen " too lazy to become known." Having observed the dreadful doings of several preëminently smart members, we shall mark with interest the course of the Lazy Representative. If he should turn out too indolent to carry himself to market, he will be a decided acquisition.

There are some who are so wise as to be donkeys. When a man has just been married he is expected and permitted to make a fool of himself, but not after the manner of this bridegroom in Osceola, Iowa. After having led his lady to the altar of a Justice of the Peace, as the bridal procession of two proceeded homeward this idiot began to tell his new wife what she must do and what she must not do, and how she must be obedient and always let her beloved and honored lord and master have his own way. No woman of ordinary spirits could be expected to stand this; and the lowa Bride of an Hour bolted back to her mother and father. Divorce proceedings, the marriage being such a new one, were not thought to be necessary, and the Bridegroom of an Hour has started for the extreme West, to exhibit in new fields his unspeakable sagacity.

The Seneca tribe of Indians has " melted like the April snow," until it now consists of one old horse, one chief, and three gallons of whisky. The chief, after drinking the whisky, and singing pathetically "O why does the white man follow my path," will probably break the jug, and depart for the happy hunting grounds, leaving but an old horse behind. We trust that we are not irreverent, hard-hearted, unromantic. We are sadly afraid, however, that our red brother is a legendary humbug. But then there are a good many such in literature, and they serve a purpose. They make novels, poetry, and history very pretty reading.

A very remarkable case of self-love at Athol, Mass., is mentioned by The Boston Post. It is that of a lad who is literally, little by little, consuming himself. He is so much to his own taste that he takes large bites out of himself, and masticates bits of his own person. In four years he has reduced all the fingers of both hands to stumps, and he is now engaged upon the thumb of his left hand. Whatever may be the scarcity of his ordinary rations, that boy is

A very suggestive accident lately occurred in Walla Walla, W. T. A large piece of timber fell from a building, and came very near breaking the heads of "six candidates for the Territorial Delegateship." From this the number of aspirants for the office may be understood; but not the inseruobably more accurately described by table design of the special Providence which inter-